CLOSER ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH AUSTRALIA (CER)

It is now apparent that CER was just a stepping stone in this world economic zoning scheme, towards a Pacific common market. On 23 April 1982 The Evening Post quoted Minister of Trade & Industry Templeton as seeing CER playing a role in "Pacific unification."

NZ economist Professor W. Rosenberg pointed out the implications of CER in his booklet CER: Sanity or Sellout?: He wrote that the "transnational corporations dominate international trade... They can divert trade from one area to another, or reduce and stop it altogether without the clumsy interference of 'national interests.' The CER policy is only one aspectof the policy of total transnationalism to which the present NZ administration is dedicated. Transnationalism means the swamping of the small by the big - because there is only one (capitalist) world. The increasing takeover of the capitalist world by a few hundred huge transnational corporations may have a logical corollary - the abolition of nation-states. There is a continuing tendency, at the present time, for national sovereignty to be superceded by transnationalism."

TOWARDS A NEW WORLD ORDER

The enormous debt of the Third World is, however, a headache to the global capitalists in their pursuance of a Global Economic Unit. If the Third World repudiates its debts the whole debt-finance system could come down around the ears of the international bankers. This prospect hangs over them like a sword of Damocles. The international debt mess is the global capitalists' own responsibility. They created the problem, and now they have come up with a solution under the guise of world economic recovery and "helping the Third World." The solution is to create a New International Economic Order (NIEO). We have already noted the Trilateral inspiration of this scheme.

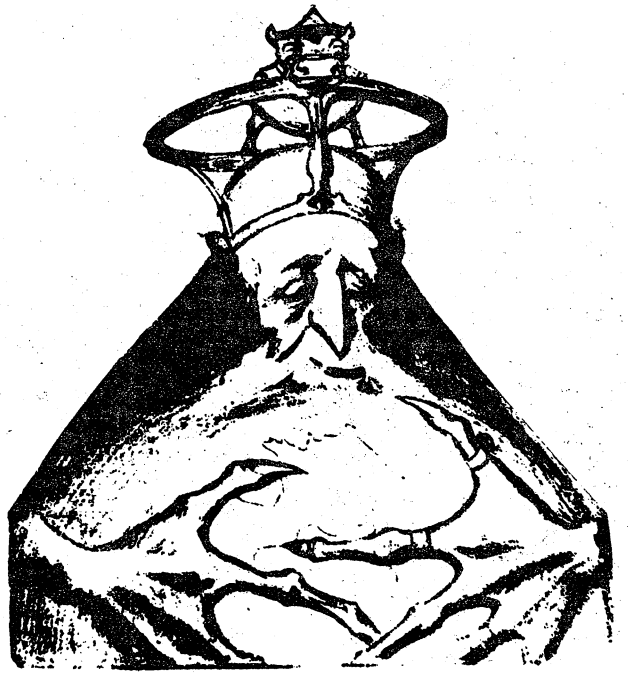
The French macroeconomist Prof. Marcel Dutourd, states: *There is a perverse logic in these proposals for bailing out the bankers. The American transnational financiers and their allies in the European banking establishment have wrecked the old economy which they have long dominated but did not completely control. Now they are calling for a new worldwide financial structure over which the big international lenders will have full power. In this new setup the executive agencies of these multinational money managers, the IMF and its new operating division the General Loan Fund, will play the role of a sort of bankers' super-government.*

Similarly, another French economist and veteran Government advisor, Prof. Herve Pradier, states: *The Rockefellers and their ideologues have been talking about a world government for years. But no one has realized what a cunning and ruthless scheme lay behind their seemingly utopian notions. Wherever the IMF finds a nationalist regime, it forces it to destroy itself. And the process is simple. To grant such a government the emergency aid it desperately needs, the IMF imposes measures that are bound to be explosively unpopular. The result is a series of demonstrations, riots, strikes. But the protesting masses are unaware of the role played by the IMF in their hardships. They see only officially promulgated "austerity" measures, and aim their rage against the government - which has imposed these measures against its own will, under duress from the bankers. The rioters don't realize that when their governments fall the next regimes will be even more unconditionally beholden to the IMF. The final outcome will be a world system run by the financiers...*

In March 1984 Prime Minister Muldoon stated in the USA that the surrender of national sovereignty to supranational agencies could come about if it was seen as emanating from "world opinion", which actually means the PSYCHOLOGICAL COERCION of nations reluctant to enter into a Global Economic system. In April 1983 Muldoon advocated that aid to the Third World "should come to some considerable extent from the international community by a tax levied by the IMF". (Ref. Management magazine). In other words, the West will be taxed so that the Third World can pay off its massive debts to the international bankers.

This is how the world situation stands as this is written (April 1984). Undoubtedly, the international bankers will step up their campaign and manufacture a climate of "world opinion" to pave the way for their Global Economy.

GLOBAL CAPITALISM



an indictment

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INTRODUCTION

The aim of this publication is to draw attention to the drive by an "international network" of capitalists to establish a Global Economic system, with the free flow of resources, technology and capital, unhindered by national, cultural and racial boundaries.

It is this "network which operates, to some extent, in the way the radical Right believes the Communists act," to quote the eminent American historian Dr Carroll Quigley.

Benjamin D'sraeli, a Prime Minister of Victorian England, and close to the Rothschilds, made reference to this "network" when he wrote, "the world is governed by very different personages from what is imagined by those who are not behind the scenes."

In exposing some of the political and economic dealings of this "international network" , we shall also show that capitalism as it has evolved is, as a SYSTEM, harmful to the welfare of racial integrity, national independence and cultural identity. We shall show that capitalism is a principal opponent of the national and racial concept.

In attacking capitalism we must however draw a distinction between it and the concept of private property. Far from being identical the two are irreconciliable. Capitalism will here be defined as the accumulation of capital and its use as a political and economic power for the concentration of wealth into the hands of a self-chosen elite.

We have used as principal references the most reliable sources of both 'Right' and 'Left,' in particular:

GLOBAL REACH (Simon & Schuster 1974) by Barnet and Muller. This is based largely on personal interviews with corporate executives in America and Europe.

TRAGEDY & HOPE, (Macmillion, 1966) by Dr C. Quigley. Dr Quigley was a professor of history at the Foreign Service School of Georgetown Uni., and had taught at Princeton and Harvard. He served as a frequent lecturer and consultant for public and semi-public agencies.

WALL ST. & THE BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION (Arlington House 1974), NATIONAL SUICIDE (Australian League of Rights 1973), TRILATERALS OVER WASHINGTON (The August Corp. 1978, 1981), by Dr Antony Sutton. Dr Sutton was a research fellow at the Hoover Institution 1968-73, and was formerly professor of economics at California State University. He is considered the most eminent world authority on modern technology.

Other references are cited throughout.

K. BOLTON, APRIL 1984.

* * *

"THE NETWORK"

Dr Carroll Quigley, one of America's most eminent historians, has given us a detailed admission from the 'inside' that there is a covert operation for the overthrow of national sovereignty and the creation of a Global Economic Unit.

We quote from his book Tragedy & Hope: *There does exist, and has existed for a generation, an international network which has no aversion to co-operating with Communists, or any other groups, and frequently does so. I know the operations of this network because I have studied it for 20 years and was permitted for two years, in the early 1960's, to examine its papers and secret records. I have no aversion to it or to most of its aims and have, for much of my life, been close to it and many of its instruments. I have objected, both in the past and recently, to a few of its policies, but in general my chief*

difference of opinion is that it wishes to remain unknown, and I believe that its role in history is significant enough to be known.

QUIGLEY'S BOOK SUPPRESSED

The manner in which Dr Quigley's book was suppressed is in itself an interesting episode.

Tragedy & Hope is a rather large book of 1348 pages. Some enterprising "right-wing" writers, particularly in the USA, uncovered the important information buried within Quigley's book and began to utilize it, the most significant being The Naked Capitalist, by W. Cleon Skousen.

This situation was proving to be too uncomfortable for the "international network". supplies of Tragedy & Hope suddenly dried up. The publisher, Macmillan Co., declared that it was out of print. Copies vanished from public libraries and from universities. By early 1968 Tragedy & Hope had become scarce.

A "pirate" edition was, however, published in 1974.

In a letter written on 9 December 1975 Dr Quigley stated what he was able to find out about the suppression of his book:

Thankyou for your praise of Tragedy & Hope, a book which had brought me many headaches as it apparently says something which powerful people do not want known. My publisher stopped selling it in 1968 and told me that he would reprint (but in 1971 he told my lawyer that they had destroyed the plates in 1968). The rare book price went up to $135 and parts were reprinted in violation of copyright but I could do nothing because I believed the publisher and he would not take action even when a pirate edition of the book appeared. Only when I hired a lawyer in 1974 did I get any answers to my questions to the publisher. Have you seen my article in the magazine Current History last July? The people who suppressed Tragedy & Hope also do not like that, but I believe it is a correct statement of the situation. All I want to do is to tell the truth. People like you who want to know the truth are rare.

DR CARROLL QUIGLEY

In another letter Dr Quigley wrote of his publishers:

They lied to me for six years, telling me that they would reprint when they got 2000 orders, which could never happen because they told anyone who asked that it was out of print and would not be reprinted. They denied this to me until I sent them Xerox copies of such replies to libraries, at which they told me that it was a clerk's error. In other words, they lied to me but prevented me from regaining publication rights.

Elsewhere in the same letter he writes: *I am now quite sure that Tragedy & Hope was suppressed although I do not know why or by whom.* (Ref. A Time To Speak, by Ivor Benson).

Dr Quigley had looked upon this "international network", be it remembered, as a group of benevolent idealists, "whose role in history deserved to be known". By publicizing its existence he had obviously struck a 'raw nerve'. A conspiracy that thrived on secrecy could not stand the light of day to be

thrown on its existence and activities, albeit sympathetically and by one of its friends. Clearly then it was this "international network" which suppressed Quigley's book.

In The Global Manipulators: The Bilderberg Group...The Trilateral Commission...Covert Power Groups of the West, investigative journalist Robert Eringer relates that in researching his book, *I telephoned Dr Quigley at his office in Georgetown University's elite School of Foreign Service. A man of impeccable credentials Quigley used Tragedy & Hope as a text for his courses on Western Civilization.*

Eringer was told by Quigley, after hearing of his intention to investigate the "international network", *to be perfectly blunt, you could find yourself in trouble dealing with this subject.*

Quigley explained that his career as a lecturer in the government institutions circuit was all but ruined because of the twenty or so pages he had written about the Round Table Groups, wrote Eringer. *I recently studied the late Dr Quigley's private files on the Round Table Groups at Georgetown Uni. library. There I discovered great substance to his findings in the form of personal correspondence and notes of interviews and coversations.*

As Quigley detailed, the Round Table Groups had been set up by Cecil Rhodes and Lord Milner in order to "federate the English-speaking peoples and to bring all habitable portions of the world under their control."

Referring to Quigley's Tragedy & Hope, Eringer writes that *it was at the Majestic Hotel in Paris in 1919 that the Round Table Groups of the US and Britain emerged out from under a cloak of secrecy and officially became the (American) Council on Foreign Relations and the (British) Royal Institute for International Affairs.*

Lord Rothschild of the London branch of the international banking dynasty was from the start brought into the Round Table. He had been Rhodes' financial advisor. Quigley writes that "with financial support from Lord Rothschild he (Rhodes) was able to monopolize the diamond mines of South Africa." As we shall see, Rhodes' and Milner's British imperialist vision was from its beginning taken over by the cosmopolitan bankers to become the "international network". Quigley noted that the "chief backbone of this organization grew up along the already existing financial corporations running from the Morgan Bank in New York to a group of financiers in London led by Lazard Bros."

It was these international bankers who Quigley described as being *"devoted to secrecy and the secret use of financial influence on political life.* He referred to the Rothschilds, the Rockefellers, and to other international capitalists whose control and power is exercised through their business empires and through various international planning agencies such as the Council on Foreign Relations, The Bilderberg Group and the Trilateral Commission.

THE RISE OF THE BANKING DYNASTIES

For our purposes here it will be sufficient to trace the origins of our subject back to the founding of the House of Rothschild by Mayer Amschel, and how the mechanism of debt-capitalism was imposed upon England and other nations via the Bank of England.

Quigley writes: *The greatest of the dynasties, of course, were the descendants of Mayer Amschel Rothschild (1743-1812) of Frankfurt. Rothschild's five sons, established at branches in Vienna, London, Naples, and Paris, as well as Frankfurt, co-operated together in ways which other international banking dynasties copied but rarely excelled. ...They remained different from ordinary bankers in distinctive ways: they were COSMOPOLITAN AND INTERNATIONAL; they were*

M. AMSCHEL

close to governments and were particularly concerned with questions of government debt; THEY WERE DEVOTED TO SECRECY AND THE SECRET USE OF FINANCIAL INFLUENCE ON POLITICAL LIFE. These bankers came to be called 'international bankers'...

The influence of financial capitalism and of the international bankers who created it was exercised both on business and on governments, but could have done neither if it had not been able to persuade both of these to accept two axioms of its own ideology. Both of these were based on the assumption that politicians were too weak and too subject to temporary popular pressures to be trusted with the control of the money system... To do this it was necessary to CONCEAL OR EVEN TO MISLEAD, both governments and people about the nature of money and its methods of operation. (emphasis added).

THE BANK OF ENGLAND

In 1790 Mayer Amschel-Rothschild declared, "permit me to issue the credit of a nation, and I care not who makes its laws." (Quoted by G. Coogan, The Money Creators). This is the dictum of the international bankers, the principle behind their control of the financial systems of most nations, and thus their political control.

Dr Quigley continues: *In time the bankers brought into their financial network the provincial banking centres, to form all of them into a single financial system on an international scale WHICH MANIPULATED THE QUANTITY AND FLOW OF MONEY SO THAT THEY WERE ABLE TO INFLUENCE, IF NOT CONTROL, GOVERNMENTS ON THE ONE SIDE AND INDUSTRY ON THE OTHER.*

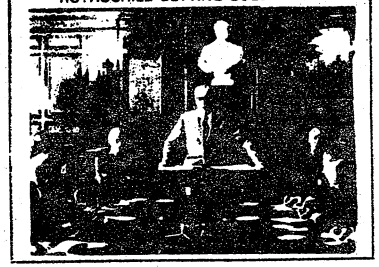
Dr Quigley describes the creation of the Bank of England by these international bankers:

The founding of the Bank of England by William Paterson and his friends in 1694 is one of the great dates in world history. For generations men had sought to avoid the one drawback of gold, its heaviness, by using pieces of paper to represent specific pieces of gold. Today we call such pieces of paper gold certificates. Such a certificate entitles its bearer to exchange it for its piece of gold on demand, but in view of the convenience of paper, only a small fraction of certificate holders ever did make such demands. It early became clear that gold need be held on hand ONLY to the amount needed to cover a FRACTION of the certificates likely to be presented for payment, accordingly the rest of the gold could be used for business purposes, or, what amounts to the same thing, a volume of certificates could be issued GREATER than the volume of gold reserved for payment. Such an excess volume of paper claims against reserves we now call bank notes.

What Quigley is here describing are the principles of the fraudulent modern banking system. He continues:

In effect this creation of paper claims greater than the reserves available means that BANKERS WERE CREATING MONEY OUT OF NOTHING. The same thing could be done another way. Deposit bankers discovered that orders and cheques drawn against DEPOSITS by depositors and given to a third person were often not cashed by the latter but were deposited to their own accounts.

ROTHSCHILD SETTING GOLD PRICE



N.M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS, OFFICIAL GOLD BROKERS TO THE BANK OF ENGLAND. AT 10:30 IN THE MORNING OF EACH BANKING DAY FIVE MEN MEET IN THE ROTHSCHILD OFFICES TO SET THE DAY'S PRICE FOR GOLD. THEY REPRESENT THE FIRMS OF N.M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS, SAMUEL MONTAGU, MOCATTA & GOLDSMID, JOHNSON-MATTHEY, AND SHARPS-PIXLEY. THE ROTHSCHILDS NOT ONLY REPRESENT THEMSELVES AT THIS DAILY RITUAL, BUT THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Thus there were no actual movement of funds and payments were made simply by book-keeping transactions on the accounts. Accordingly it was necessary for the bankers to keep on hand in actual money (gold certificates and notes) no more than a FRACTION of deposits likely to be drawn upon and CASHED, the rest could be used for loans, and if these loans were made by creating a deposit (account) for the borrower, who in turn would draw cheques upon it rather than withdraw it in money, such 'created deposits' or loans could also be covered adequately by retaining reserves to only a FRACTION of their value. SUCH CREATED DEPOSITS WERE ALSO A CREATION OF MONEY OUT OF NOTHING, although bankers usually refused to express their actions in these terms. William Paterson, however, on obtaining the Charter of the Bank of England in 1694 said "the bank hath benefit of interest on all moneys which it creates out of nothing".

BANK OF ENGLAND

Dr Quigley described the purpose of such central banks for the international bankers as being: *Nothing less than to create a world system of financial control in private hands able to dominate the political system of each country and the economy of the world as a whole. This system was to be controlled in a feudalist fashion by the central banks of the world acting in concert, by secret agreements arrived at in frequent private meetings and conferences.*

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM - USA

The machinations of the international bankers in imposing this financial control system on America had contributed in large part to the fomenting of both the Revolutionary War the the Civil War.

During the mid-1700s Benjamin Franklin visited England. While there he was asked how he accounted for the prosperity of the Colonies. He replied: "That is simple. It is only because in the Colonies we issue our own money. It is called 'Colonial Scrip' - and we issue it in the proper proportion to the demands of trade and industry."

This situation could not be tolerated. The bankers replied by putting through Parliament an Act in 1764 which provided that no English Colony could issue its own money. The American Colonies were compelled to discard their scrip and mortgage themselves to the Bank of England. Franklin stated that within a year the streets were filled with unemployed. The scrip currency had been devalued by a 50% exchange rate. Franklin declared that this was the real cause of the Revolutionary War against England, or more correctly against the bankers. He wrote: *The Colonies would gladly have borne the little tax on tea and other matters had it not been that England took away from the Colonies their money, which created unemployment and dissatisfaction.*

The Colonies defeated England, but the bankers had their agent in the person of Alexander Hamilton. In 1780 Hamilton proposed the creation of a Federal Bank owned by private interests. The Bank of England was to provide capital of $10,000,000 with a further $2,000,000 from interests in America. Realizing the machinations of the bankers Congress refused to provide Hamilton's Bank of America with a Charter.

In 1790 the bankers tried again and succeeded in having Hamilton appointed as Secretary of the Treasury. Hamilton argued that money issued by Congress on the credit of the nation would be valueless in dealings abroad, while money obtained on loan through international finance, at interest, would be welcomed as legal security in all kinds of transactions. The bankers got their way.

A bank was capitalized for $35,000,000 of which $28,000,000 was subscribed by Rothschild affiliated European banks. (Ref. The Money Creators, by G. Coogan, Chicago 1935, Foreward by Sen. Robert Owen, Chairman, Senate Banking & Currency Committee).

The American Civil War was another conflict fomented by the international bankers, using slavery as the issue. The German Chancellor von Bismarck related to Harpers Pictorial History (8 October 1894) that the Civil War had been decided on by the Rothschilds, to divide the USA into a North and a South as spheres of control. In the North they were represented by August Belmont; in the South by his uncle Sen. Slidell. The latter's financial partner was Judah P. Benjamin, Secretary of the Confederacy. The war was designed to burden both North and South with colossal debt to the bankers. Bismarck commented: *The division of the US into federations of equal force was decided long before the Civil War by the high financial powers of Europe. But Lincoln read their plots and understood that the South was not the worst foe, but the financiers.*

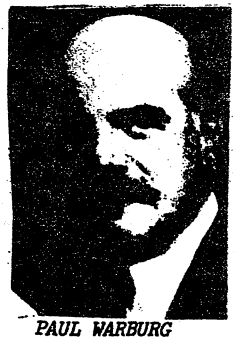
The bankers went to the North offering to finance the war effort at interest rates ranging from 24% to 36% ! Lincoln reacted, stating: *I have two great enemies; the South in front of me and the financial institutions in the rear. Of the two, the one in the rear is the greatest foe.* (Ref. Appleton Cyclopedia 1861).

It was Lincoln's view that "the privilege of creating and issuing money is the supreme prerogative of Government." Lincoln responded to the bankers by issuing $150,000,000 worth of Greenbacks. The bankers retaliated by getting Congress to pass a Bill ruling that the Greenbacks would not be accepted as payment on interest of bonds or import duties. The bankers caused the Greenbacks to become almost valueless by refusing to accept them except at a heavy discount, then bought them all in, bought Government bonds with them, and demanded a dollar for dollar value!

An article appearing in the London Times on the Greenbacks echoed the bankers' concern: *If this mischevious financial policy shall become endurated down to a fixture, then the Government will furnish its own money without cost. It will pay off all debts and will be without debt. It will become prosperous without precedent in the history of the world. The brains and wealth of all countries will go to North America. THAT COUNTRY MUST BE DESTROYED OR IT WILL DESTROY EVERY MONARCHY ON THE GLOBE.* Of course "monarchy" really meant "money lender."

The bankers determined to eliminate Lincoln before he legislated against them. John Wilkes Booth was chosen for the purpose. As his mother often said, Booth was no "lone assassin" but "the tool of men higher up". Booth's grand-daughter wrote that *the same cipher that was later found in the office of Judah Benjamin was found in Booth's trunk after the assassination.* Benjamin, it will be recalled, was a Rothschild agent.

The bankers finally established their dominion over the American financial system with the passage of the Reserve Bank Act in 1913. The principal architect of the Federal Reserve was Paul Warburg, who arranged a secret meeting for the planning of the system on Jekyl Island, Georgia in 1910. Paul, of the Warburg banking dynasty centered in Hamburg, Germany, had moved to America to unite his family's banking empire with that of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., marrying one of Loeb's daughters in 1902.



PAUL WARBURG

Many years later Frank Vanderlip, an agent of the Rockefellers, wrote: *I do not feel it an exaggeration to speak of our secret expedition to Jekyl Island as the occasion of the actual conception of what eventually became the Federal Reserve System.* (Saturday Evening Post 9 February 1935). In 1932 Sen. Robert Owen submitted evidence to the House Banking & Currency Committee that *the panic of 1907... and the panics of 1920-21 and 1929-31 were caused by the deliberate contraction of currency and credit* by the FRS.

NEW ZEALAND RESERVE BANK

New Zealand's bondage to international finance goes back to 1870 when Julius Vogel, as Colonial Treasurer, secured a loan from the Rothschilds in London. It took NZ 80 years to pay off this debt and the interest accruing therefrom. It was the start of a debt process which has perpetuated itself so as to become the third largest item of government expenditure in terms of debt servicing.

In 1930 two representatives of Montagu Norman's Bank of England visited NZ to advise the Government on financial matters. They were Sir Otto Niemeyer and Prof. Thedor Emanuel Gugenheim Greogory. The Resrve Bank Act was passed in 1933 and the Reserve Bank was created in 1934 as the result of the visit of these two advisors, in accordance with Norman's policy of setting up central banks everywhere all tied to the international financiers, for the "hegemony of World Finance", as Norman put it. Fortunately NZ's Reserve Bank was not placed in the hands of private banking interests as Niemeyer and Greogory had advised, although, of course, it does simply serve as an apparatus of the international debt-finance system. (Ref. A.N. Field, All These Things).

EUROPE

Having considered Colonial Scrip and Lincoln Greenbacks it will here be appropriate to briefly refer to similar efforts at monetary reform which arose in Europe during the Great Depression and rebelled against the system of debt-finance. Major Douglas' social credit movement met with great response throughout the Commonwealth Dominions, including NZ, while other monetary reformers and their writings gained great popularity in Europe and America as people sought a solution to their economic distress.

The principle of these monetary reformers was generally that credit creation should be taken out of the hands of private banking interests as an interest-bearing debt and issued by a public authority based on the productivity of the nation.

Irving Fisher, Professor of Economics at Yale, writing during the 30s described how this principle was applied in the German mining town of Scheanenkirchen and in Woergle, Austria. The system achieved economic miracles in the midst of a world-wide depression, actually bringing about prosperity for those towns. Professor Fisher sent a commission of enquiry to Woergle, and the system was introduced into a score of American towns.

The English paper The Week (17 May 1933) commented that the system caused "alarm" to the Austrian National Bank, which was "highly disturbing" to it. Clearly the system had to be crushed before its continued spreading began to undermine the debt-finance system of the bankers. Legal action was taken against those who had introduced the scheme, and it was proscribed by an emergency law.

On a much larger and more dangerous scale to the international bankers was the economic recovery achieved by Germany under the Hitler regime. Describing the financial system the Duke of Bedford wrote in 1946: *By means of barter Germany was able to sweep the South American markets until 1936, by which time her export trade had doubled and Britain's and that of the US had declined. Between 1936 and 1937 Hitler's Four Year Plan was well on the way to success, but there came an ultimatum from the financiers that Germany must return to the Gold Standard 'as the only method which could so regulate international trade as to prevent war.'*

In explaining Germany's financial policy Hitler stated in 1937: *We were not foolish enough to try and make a currency coverage of gold of which we had none, but for every mark that was issued we required an equivalent of a mark's worth of work done or goods produced. We laughed at the time when our national economists held the view that the value of a currency is regulated by the gold and securities laying in the vaults of a State Bank; and more especially we laughed at the theory that its value was guaranteed thereby.*

We have instead come to learn that the value of the currency lies in the productive capacity of a nation.

In a book published in 1966 by Walter Schellenberg, who became head of the German intelligence service, an account is given of how in Holland in the autumn of 1939 two British intelligence agents began holding conferences on the briefing of their Foreign Office, with German intelligence agents posing as representatives of the anti-Hitler faction of the German Army. The object of the talks was to set in motion the overthrow of Hitler, to be immediately followed by the conclusion of the war. Schellenberg records that among the peace terms laid down by the British were "the renunciation of Germany's economic policies and her return to the gold standard."

In 1939 US Ambassador Bullitt commented that "the war had been decided upon before the Polish Corridor question turned up." From the fragmentary evidence so far available it appears then that the real causes of war were other than 'the defence of small nations', which were turned over to Soviet Russia after the defeat of Germany.

INSTRUMENTS FOR GLOBAL DOMINATION

In establishing their global economic system the international capitalists operate through many channells - international planning agencies, tax exempt foundations and front groups. Chief among these are the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR), the Bilderberg Group, and the Trilateral Commission.

COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS (CFR)

The Council on Foreign Relations was established by a group of American intellectuals convened by Edward Mandel House as a committee for drafting a plan for World Government after World War I.

E. M. HOUSE (LEFT) WITH PRESIDENT WILSON

House, according to his own papers, was President Wilson's all-powerful advisor who created Wilson's domestic and foreign policies, and selected most of the Cabinet and other major appointees. (Intimate Papers of Col. House, edited by Charles Seymour). House was an intimate of the international bankers. Prof. Seymour, House's biographer, informs us in his book that "the Schiffs, the Warburgs, the Kahns, the Rockefellers, and the Morgans had faith in House."

The internationalist academics, disappointed with their failure to sell the idea of World Government via the League of Nations to America, set up an

organization "for the study of international affairs", which formally became the CFR in 1921. Founding members with international banking connections included Paul Warburg, Jacob Schiff, Averell Harriman, Frank Vanderlip, Nelson Aldrich, Bernard Baruch, J.P. Morgan, and John D. Rockefeller. Finance was provided largely by the Rockefellers as was the CFR's headquarters.

In 1939 the CFR began taking over the State Department, shortly after the start of World War II. Hamilton Fish Armstrong and Walter H. Mallroy of the CFR visited the State Department, to offer the services of the Council. It was agreed that the CFR should conduct research and make recommendations to the State Department in an informal manner. Research groups were formed and financed by the Rockefeller Foundation.

This informal relationship changed in 1941 when the State Department created a Division of Special Research with Leo Pasvolsky (CFR) as director. The Division was soon dominated by Pasvolsky's fellow CFR members.

The crowning achievement came in 1945 with the creation of the United Nations Organization. There were 47 members of the CFR in the American delegation responsible for establishing the UNO at the founding conference in San Fransisco. The Secretary-General at this founding conferences was CFR member Alger Hiss, a co-drafter of the UN Charter with Pasvolsky. The delegation itself was headed by CFR member Stettinus, US Secretary of State and a former partner in the international banking firm of J.P. Morgan. Other CFR members in the delegation with international banking connections included: John Foster Dulles of J. Henry Schroeder Bank, Nelson Rockefeller of Chase Manhattan, John J. McCloy, Chairman of the Board of Chase Manhattan, and Artemus Gates of the New York Trust Co. The land for the site of the UN's headquarters was provided by the Rockefellers. (Ref. Dan Smoot, The Invisible Government).

In the Rockefeller File, Gary Allen states: *During its fifty years of existence, the CFR was almost never mentioned by any moguls of the mass media. And when you realize that the membership of the CFR includes top executives from the NY Times, the Washington Post, The Los Angeles Times, the Knight newspaper chain, NBC, CBS, Time, Life, Fortune, Business Week, US News & World Report, and many others, you can be sure that such anonymity is not accidental; it is deliberate.*

One of the few pieces to be carried on the CFR in the mass media did however appear in the July 1958 issue of Harpers, by columnist Joseph Kraft, himself a CFR member: *It (the CFR) has been the seat of basic government decisions, has set the context of many more, and has repeatedly served as a recruiting ground for ranking officials... The Council plays a special part in helping to bridge the gap between the two parties, affording unofficially a measure of continuity when the guard changes in Wahsington.*

Admiral Chester C. Ward, who was invited to join the CFR, testified as to its true nature, stating: *The objective of the influential majority of members of the CFR has not changed since its founding more than fifty years ago. In the fiftieth anniversary issue of Foreign Affairs (the official quarterly publication of the CFR) the first and leading article was written by CFR member Kingman Brewster Jr., entitled Reflections on Our National Purpose. He did not back away from defining it: OUR NATIONAL PURPOSE SHOULD BE TO ABOLISH OUR NATIONALITY. Indeed he pulled out all the emotional stops in a hardsell for global government.*

On 25 November 1959 the CFR issued its Study No. 7, which advocated "building a new international order... including states labelling themselves socialist."

In None Dare Call It Conspiracy Gary Allen lists the international banking firms which currently have their men in the CFR: Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; Lazard Freres; Dillon Read; Lehman Bros.; Goldman, Sachs; Chase Manhattan; Morgan Guaranty; Brown Bros. Harriman; First National City Bank & Trust; Manufacturers Hanover Trust.

Among the major corporations represented on the CFR are: Standard Oil;

IBM; Xerox; Eastman Kodak; Pan American; Firestone; US Steel; General Electric; American Telephone and Telegraph.

CFR Chairman of the Board is David Rockefeller.

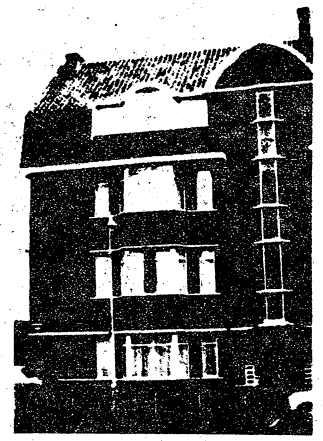
BILDERBERG GROUP

There is an overlapping CFR membership in the Bilderberg Group.

The first meeting of the Bilderbergers was convened by Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands in May 1954, at the Bilderberg Hotel, Holland. Since then it has held conferences on a regular basis at various locations around the world.

At this first meeting of the Bilderbergers the record of the minutes laid down the goal: *Insufficient attention has so far been paid to long term planning, and to evolving an international order which would look beyond the present day crisis. When the time is ripe our present concepts of world affairs should be extended to the whole world.* (Ref. Eringer, Global Manipulators)

In the mid -70s the membership of the international Bilderberg committee, which the patriotic American Liberty Lobby was able to ferret out, included: David Rockefeller, Chairman, Chase Manhattan Bank; G.W. Cromwell; G. Hauge, Chairman, Manufacturers Hanover Trust; H.J.Heinze, Chairman, H.J. Heinze Co.; Thomas L. Hughes, President, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; Howard Stein, President, Dreyfus Corp.; Emilio G. Collado, executive vice-president, Standard Oil Co. (N.J.); R. Anderson, Chairman, Atlantic Richfield Co. and Chairman of the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies; and Ian K. McGregor, Chairman, American Metal Climax.



BILDERBERG H.Q. AT SMIDSWATER 1, THE HAGUE

According to Liberty Lobby lurking behind the shadows of these meetings of numerous industrialists, academics and politicians are the men of international finance, the Rockefellers, Rothschilds and Wallenbergs.

An examination of just a few of the participants at recent Bilderberg conferences will give the reader some idea of the power and influence of this secret group:

G. Agnelli, President of Fiat Co.; Marcus Wallenberg, Sweden's most prominent banker; Edmund and Guy de Rothschild; Helmut Schmidt, ex-chancellor of Germany; Walter Mondale, US vice-president under Carter; Harold Wilson and Edward Heath, former Labour and Conservative Prime Ministers of England respectively; Margaret Thatcher, British P.M.; US President Ford; R. Larre, Director, Bank of International Settlements; J. Luns, General-Secretary of NATO; K. Wickham, Governor, Bank of Sweden; G.W. Ball, Director, Lehman Bros.; R. Dahrendorf, Director, London School of Economics; Robert S. McNamara, former director, International Bank of Reconstruction and Development; H. Simonet, vice-president, Commission for the European Community; G. Carli, Governor, Bank of Italy; R.W. Hubner, senior vice-president, IBM; Zbigniew Brzezinski, National Security Advisor under Carter and Director of the Trilateral Commission.

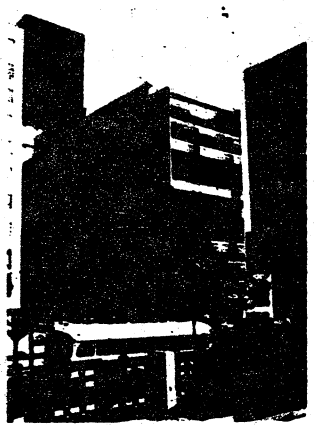
It was at the highly secret and guarded meetings of the Bilderbergers that the European Economic Community was initiated. George McGhee, a former US Ambassador, stated: *The Treaty of Rome, which brought the Common Market into being, was nurtured at Bilderberg meetings.* As Eringer comments: *He should know. He was at the Bilderberg conference in Garmisch, W. Germany in September 1955 when, according to the confidential report of the conference "It was generally recognized that it is our common responsibility to arrive in the shortest possible time at the highest degree of integration, beginning with a common European market." And indeed FIAT president and Bilderberg steering committee*

member Giovanni Agnelli once declared: "European integration is our goal. Where the politicians have failed we industrialists hope to succeed."

TRILATERAL COMMISSION

The Trilateral Commission has an overlap in membership with both the CFR and the Bilderbergers. It was founded as the result of a suggestion put to the 1972 Bilderberg conference by Michael Blumenthal, Carter's Secretary of the Treasury.

George Franklin, North American Secretary for the Trilateral Commission states that the idea itself originated with David Rockefeller.



TRILATERAL H.Q. NEW YORK

DAVID ROCKEFELLER

The stated purpose of the Commission is to bring the industrial nations (USA, Western Europe and Japan) together to "solve world problems." It was launched at a meeting of 200 invited leaders of banking, business, politics and labour, convened by David Rockefeller.

C. Frederick Bergsten, assistant secretary of the Treasury under Carter (one of 16 top Carter appointees belonging to the Commission) said of it: *After every major war in this century America sought a NEW WORLD ORDER. Wilson pushed the League of Nations; Roosevelt and Truman constructed the United Nations-Bretton Woods system; and now, after Vietnam, Jimmy Carter gives us the Trilateral plan.*

The American syndicated columnist Jeremiah Novak wrote in Atlantic magazine: *The Trialeral emphasis on international economy is not entirely disinterested, for the oil crisis forced many developing nations, with doubtful repayment abilities, to borrow excessively. All told, private multi-national banks, particularly Rockefeller's Chase Manhattan, have loaned nearly $52billion to the developing countries. An overhauled International Monetary Fund would provide another source of credit for these nations, and would take the big private banks off the hook. This proposal is a cornerstone of the Trilateral plan.*

It is also a cornerstone of the New International Economic Order (NIEO) and the proposals of New Zealand Prime Minister Muldoon.

The Trilateral proposals as spelt out in the Trilateral Papers include: (1) "a renovated world monetary system"; (2) redistribution of Western resources to the Third World; (3) increased trade with the communist bloc; (4) using the energy crisis as justification for putting across greater international controls.

A comparison of Trilateral and NIEO objectives shows the common inspiration of both. Of course, like other 'world government' schemes, it's being advanced under a cloak of 'humanitarianism'.

"DOWN WITH BORDERS"

Both Adam Smith, prophet of capitalism, and Karl Marx, prophet of communism, predicted that capitalism would become internationalized. In Global Reach Barnet and Muller write"the World Managers are the most active promoters of this Marxist prediction."

In place of the nation-state Monatgu Norman, when Governor of the Bank of England and an intimate of the global capitalists, advocated "the hegemony of World Finance, reigning supreme, over everyone, everywhere, as one whole supranational control mechanism."

In 1976 Nelson Rockefeller declared that "I'm a great believer in economic, social, political, military, total world planning."

One of the Rockefeller clan's principal spokesmen, Brzezinski first director of the Trilateral Commission, stated the global capitalists' position on the nation-state: *The national state has ceased to be the principal creative force: international banks and multi-national corporations are acting and planning in terms that are far in advance of the political concepts of the nation-state.*

BRZEZINSKI

In 1973 US industrialist and CFR member John Diebold predicted that "the logical development (of the multi-national corporations) would be the end of nationality and national governments as we know them."

Robert Stevenson, Ford's executive vice-president for international automotive operations, told Business Week (19 December 1970): *We don't consider ourselves basically an American corporation. We are a multi-national company and when we are approached by a government that doesn't like the US we always say, "whom do you like? Britain? Germany? We carry a lot of flags. We export from every country." It is our goal to be in every single country there is. Iron Curtain countries, Russia, China. We at Ford Motor Co. look at a world map without any boundaries.*

This is how Samuel Pisar, a Paris based international lawyer for multi-nationals, put it: *If political power is unable to lead, it will have to follow economic power in the creation of a supranational system of rules. Multi-national firms have detached themselves from their American moorings and have taken off on the high seas. Now they are stateless... The fact is that they have become impatient with nationalistic constraints.*

Writing in his book Takeover New Zealand, Dr Sutch, foremost NZ economist and advisor to governments, stated of the multi-national firms, *their operations transcend the national sovereignties of states. Because of this multi-nationals are more correctly known as supranationals. The supranational industrial companies are not the dominant example of world capitalism, though they are run close by the financial groupings. A great part of international trade is represented by transactions between the various units of the supranational concerns. The economies of the supranational firms are evident. They operate on a worldwide scale in production and selling, and gain enormous power. They can and do change the policies of governments.*

Dr Sutch quotes W.J. Kenyon Jones, chairman of the Ronsons (US) subsidiary as defining the duty of an executive of a supranational firm: *He must set aside any nationalistic attitudes and appreciate that in the last resort his loyalty must be to his shareholders of the parent company, and he must protect their interests even if it might appear that it is not perhaps in the national*

interest of the country in which he is operating. Apparent conflict may occur in such matters as the transfer of funds at a period of national crisis, a transfer of production from one subsidiary to another, or a transfer of export business.

Dr Sutch pointed out that "from the viewpoint of the individual state the supranationals frustrate economic planning. Governments have less and sometimes no control over the structure of their national economies."

GLOBAL REACH

We shall here consider in some detail the findings of authors Barnet and Muller, in their book Global Reach: The Power of the Multi-National Corporations:

Barnet and Muller state that the managers of the global corporations are the first in history with the organization, technology, capital, and ideology to make a credible attempt at managing the world as an integrated unit. The global managers have faith that where conquest failed to create a new world order business can succeed.

IBM's Jacques G. Maisonrouge is quoted as saying *"In the forties Wendell Wilkie spoke about One World. In the 70s we are inexorably pushed towards it.*

Aurelio Peccei, a director of FIAT and organizer of the internationalist Club of Rome, declares that the global corporation "is the most powerful agent for the internationalization of human society."

George Ball, former US Under-Secretary of State and Chairman of the banking group Lehman Bros. International states: *Working through great corporations that straddle the earth men are able for the first time to utilize resources with an efficiency dictated by the objective logic of profit.*

The global corporation is ushering in what business consultant Peter Drucker calls the "global shopping centre", a world economy, and it is doing this, according to Maisonrouge, "simply by doing its thing", by doing what comes naturally in the pursuit of business objectives.

For business purposes, states Maisonrouge, president of the IBM World Trade Corporation, *the boundaries that separate one nation from another are no more real than the equator. They are merely convenient demarcations of ethnic, linguistic, and cultural entities. They do not define business requirements or consumer trends. Once management understands and accepts this world economy, its view of the marketplace - and its planning - necessarily expand. The world outside the home country is no longer viewed as a series of disconnected customers and prospects for their products, but as an extension of a single market.*

Maisonrouge states that the global corporation views the world as "one economic unit," with a need to "plan, organize and manage on a global scale."

The World Managers view their corporations as the ideal instruments for integrating the world, because they are the only human organizations which have freed themselves from the binds of nationalism. A.W. Clausen, president of the Bank of America, now head of the World Bank, states *the expansion of our consciousness to the global level offers mankind perhaps the last real chance to build a world order that is less coercive than that offered by the nation state... We can look forward to an international corporation that has shed all national identity...*

Along with other corporate executives, he sees the "ultimate solution" to be the "supranational corporation which will not owe its charter to any nation state and which will be equally resident and equally non-resident in any country in which it operates."

As Maisonrouge frankly puts it: *The critical issue of our time is the conceptual conflict between the search for global optimization of resources and the independence of nation states.*

And, states William I. Spencer, president of the First National City Bank Corp., *The political boundaries of nation states are too narrow and constricted to define the scope and sweep of modern business.*

Barnet and Muller write: *Jacques Maisonrouge likes to point out that "Down with Borders", a revolutionary student slogan of the 1968 Paris university uprising - in which some of his children were involved - is also a welcome slogan at IBM.*

"THE CONSUMPTION COMMUNITY"

To create a Global Shopping Centre it has been necessary to create what Exxon's Ernest Dichter calls "the world customer"... Only when the corporate manager is aware of the similarities and differences in the hopes, fears and desires of human beings in different parts of the world can he tailor his product and his sales pitch to influence and direct the "world revolution of human expectations". The development of new markets, Dichter points out, depends upon knowing that "only one Frenchman out of three brushes his teeth" or "four out of five Germans change their shirts once a week". It is equally vital to know enough of the local culture to be able to take advantage of or to shape local tastes and customs... As Pfizers' John J. Powers put it, global corporations are "agents of change, socially, economically and culturally."

(Global Reach)

UNIVERSAL SAMENESS

Lee S. Bickmore, former chairman of the National Biscuit Co., states: *The key to the global market is the tendency for people all over the world to adopt the same tastes and the same consumption habits.*

Barnet and Muller write: *The problems of "irrational nationalism", as global executives see it, include any local official, law or tradition that inhibits the free flow of finance capital, technology and goods on a global scale. A crucial aspect of "irrational nationalism" is "differences in psychological and cultural attitudes" that complicate the task of homogenizing the earth into an integrated unit. While the most obvious and expensive national challenges occur when local politicians discover that they have the power to nationalize the oil within their frontiers or even to take over foreign owned factories or mines, cultural nationalism is also a serious problem because it threatens the concept of the Global Shopping Centre.*

INTERNATIONAL MAN: WHETHER UNITED NATIONS IDEALIST OR HARD-HEADED GLOBAL CAPITALIST, THIS IS THE INTERNATIONALIST'S VISION OF MANKIND: A RACELESS, NATIONLESS, CHARACTERLESS, ROOTLESS 'MESTIZO', AN IDEAL SERF IN A FUTURE GLOBAL ECONOMIC SYSTEM. (REPRODUCED FROM "UNESCO: BLUEPRINT FOR PEACE").

UNIFORM GLOBAL MARKET

Barnet and Muller quote A.W. Clausen, then president of the Bank of America, as stating that "It is a sad fact of life that there is no such thing as a uniform global market." National, cultural and racial differences create "marketing problems."

Thus, he points out, Helene Curtis had to colour its shampoo black to sell it in Thailand. There is no market for deodorants in some Asian countries because there's no problem of body odour. Nestle has to brew over forty varieties of instant coffee "to satisfy different national tastes". National linguistic

peculiarities also frustrate worldwide advertising plans. General Motor's "Body by Fisher", reported Business Week, becomes "Corpse by Fisher", in Japanese.

NO NATIONAL, RACIAL ALLEGIANCE

Harry Heltzer, chief executive of 3M states that the global corporations are a "powerful voice for world peace because their allegiance is not to any nation, tongue, race or creed but to one of the finer aspirations of mankind, that the people of the world may be united in common economic purpose."

That is the vision the global capitalists have for mankind: unbridled materialism, a universal "consumer culture", a produce-and-consume society devoid of national, racial, cultural and spiritual apsirations, in order that the global capitalists may achieve their "finer aspirations" of profit maximization.

THE GLOBAL CITY

A picture of the cosmopolitan vision the global capitalists have in mind can be seen from a plan prepared for a French Government planning agency to make Paris a "global city."

The plan was prepared by Howard V. Perlmutter and Hasan Ozkekhan of the Wharton School of Finance Worldwide Institutions Programme. Prof. Perlmutter is a consultant to a number of global corporations. As Barnet and Muller state, he was "presumably being paid for his knowledge of the needs and preferences of the global corporations."

Perlmutter writes that "those cities that understand what infrastructures are needed as the global industrial system evolves will become the 'global cities' of the 1980s."

To become a global city Paris must undergo "denationalization" and "become less French". This requires a "psycho-cultural change of image with respect to the traditional impression of 'xenophobia' that the French seem to exude."

Perlmutter suggests an indirect and subtle approach to rid the French of their "xenophobia", by means of multi-culturalism - greater exposure to other cultures, other languages, ways of doing things and ways of being right.

He advocates "the globalization of cultural events" such as supranational rock festivals, as an antidote to "overly national and sometimes nationalistic culture."

Thus multi-culturalism is seen as an instrument for the creation of a "world customer", the World Citizen - International Man - an alienated, produce-and-consume serf, devoid of those annoying racial, cultural and linguistic differences which "frustrate worldwide advertising plans."

WHITE RACE TARGETED

This problem brings us to the last remaining bastion of White racial and cultural consciousness - South Africa - clearly a nation in the way of the globalists' plans for a Global Society. The global capitalists have had their eyes on South Africa's wealth since Cecil Rhodes, financially backed by Alfred Beit and Lord Rothschild, established himself there. As the British historian Thomas Pakenham found, on examining the political papers of Beit's Eckstein Co., these monopolists - who went on to establish the conspiratorial Round Tabe Groups - were instrumental in fomenting the Boer War to get their hands on the gold of the Boer Transvaal Republic. (Ref. Pakenham, The Boer War).

Spearheading the offensive against apartheid in SA is Harry Oppenheimer, of DeBeers and Anglo-American mining conglomerates, Africa's No 1 capitalist. It was Oppenheimer who established the Left-wing anti-apartheid Progressive Party in 1959. It was Oppenheimer who first established relations with FRELIMO as soon as it took over from the Portuguese in Mozambique, and who opened up commercial relations with the new Black Government of Mugabe in Rhodesia.

In 1960, as head of the SA Foundation, Oppenheimer stated the familiar cosmopolitan theme of the global capitalists: *In effect the advent of the SA Foundation reflects the return of big business to active politics. Picture the industrial revolution that will take place in Africa if the Black man's economic fetters are struck from him! Think of the millions of skilled men who will enter the labour market. Think of the vast new consuming public! I think I can claim the main credit for this exciting vision of the new Africa, yet all that I have done, really, is to allow myself to be guided by the interests of Anglo-American.*

OPPENHEIMER

Jaap Marais, leader of the racial-nationalist Reformed National Party (HNP) summed up the situation in this way: *The pressure for change stems mainly from economic-financial circles. For people of substantial financial ability who want to expand their power, it is a small step from self-interest to national-interest. The rationalization is facilitated by the attitude that what is profitable for certain monopolistic interest groups is profitable for SA. These powers that are bent on profit regard the boundaries of race and nationality, religion and culture as obstacles in the way of a bigger turnover, bigger profits, greater wealth and more money. They hide their motives and objectives behind a screen of social justice.*

According to an account of Oppenheimer's career appearing in The Dominion (22 December 1982) Oppenheimer early recognized that his Progressive Party could not win political power from the National Party. In 1960 he laid down his new strategy before the SA Foundation: *The immediate task of the SA Foundation is to create an atmosphere in which it will be possible to arrange a coalition of moderate elements in Government and Opposition.*

This is precisely what has been occuring under the Botha Government. Oppenheimer welcomed that Government's constitutional reforms as "something new and exciting for coloured people and Indians, and considered that the reforms should be a stepping stone to extended Black political power." (Ref. The Dominion).

In 1980 Oppenheimer stated that, "racial discrimination and free enterprise are incompatible and failure to eradicate the one will ultimately result in the destruction of the other."

GLOBAL CORPORATIONS UNDERMINE APARTHEID

In 1977 a major thrust was directed against apartheid by 12 major American-based global corporations operating in SA. They ended segregation in their plants; an example of how the global corporations are able to defy or frustrate government policy. The corporations included: IBM, General Motors, Mobil Oil, International Harvester and Union Carbide.

RHODESIA

In a previous move by the Money Power, aimed at Rhodesia, Graham Sutton editor of SA's Financial Mail reported that before US Secreatry of State Kissinger (Bilderberger, CFR member and former director of the Rockefeller Bros. Fund) met with SA Prime Minister Vorster and Rhodesia's Ian Smith to settle the fate of Rhodesia, "SA suddenly found the money taps of America and Europe inexplicably turned off," in order to apply pressure on Vorster.

It was largely Vorster's abandoning of Smith that resulted in Smith's abdication to Black rule.

The famous columnist C. Gordon Tether exposed the machinations behind the Rhodesia sellout. Tether, the longest running columnist in British journalism, had written the London Financial Time's prestigious "Lombard" column for 20 years. In 1974 he discovered the truth about the global capitalists and began to expose them in his influential column. His column was then shifted and buried in one of the inside pages, and finally Tether was fired by Times editor M.H. Fisher, a member of the Trilateral Commission.

This is what the famous columnist had to say about the Rhodesia situation: *The outside world has been encouraged to see the battle over the future of Rhodesia as basically a racial struggle... But the real battle has been concerned with the question: who was to be in control of the country's mineral and other resources? Some powerful clues as to who won this tussle can be uncovered by looking at the background of the people behind the settlement that has ended Rhodesian independence.*

Tether then names the three principal figures behind the move to Black rule:

LORD SOAMES, described as having "a long history of devotion to the cause of super-capitalism", a director of N.M. Rothschild & Sons and the National Westminster Bank.

"TINY" ROWLAND, chief executive of the Lonhro business empire, one of Africa's biggest corporations, and chief sponsor of terrorist leader Nkomo.

LORD CARRINGTON, who comes from a banking and land-owning family, a member of the Trilateral Commission, which Tether describes as "the super-capitalist lobby that put Carter into the White House in 1976."

SOCIALISM FOR THE SUPER-RICH

In Global Reach Barnet and Muller write: ...*Indeed as one corporate strategist told us, socialism, far from being the "end of the world", is a "big help" because it ensures stability in large areas of the world. Planners in more than one US-based company are eyeing the docile labour force of Eastern Europe and even China.*

The same point is made by Anthony Sampson in his The Sovereign State: The Secret History of ITT: *The two sides can reveal a mutual attraction: the Russians need a disciplined and centralized system to deal with, while the multi-nationals see in Russia a longed-for prospect of orderly markets, strike-free factories, and predictable five year plans... With the dwindling of ideological disputes, the multi-nationals can look forward to a single global system.*

JOHN RUSKIN

Dr Quigley described in Tragedy & Hope how the super-rich were sold on socialism as a means of control over a century ago. It began when John Ruskin was appointed to the professorship of fine arts at Oxford in 1870. Among his students were Cecil Rhodes, the future mining magnate, and Alfred Milner, both of whom went on to form the Round Table network of secret societies to bring the world under their control.

Kenneth Clark in his Ruskin Today (New York 1964) describes the socialism of Ruskin: *He saw that the state must take control of production and distribution, and organize them for the good of the community as a whole.* He also taught that his students had a mission to rule the world. The students caught his vision and went on to become the pillars of the English Establishment. One of these, Lord Milner is quoted by Dr Sutton in Wall St. & The Bolshevik Revolution as stating, "Marx's great book Das Kapital is at once a monument of reasoning and a storehouse of facts." Milner held positions as British High Commissioner for SA, a member of the British War Cabinet, and a director of the London Joint Stock Bank.

We shall here consider why such an arch-capitalist as Milner should make a seemingly surprising statement endorsing Karl Marx.

FABIAN SOCIALISM

Dr Quigley describes how the financial coterie aimed to capture and use the Left-wing movements in the USA: *More than fifty years ago the Morgan firm decided to infiltrate the Left-wing political movements in the US. This was relatively easy to do, since these groups were starved for funds and eagre for a voice to reach the people. Wall Street supplied both... Here the link was the Thomas Lamont family... All evidence would indicate that Tom Lamont was simply Morgan's apostle to the Left... It must be recognized that the power that these energetic Left-wingers exercised was never their own power nor communist power but was ultimately the power of the international financial coteries.*

As in the USA the international bankers provided the funds for the Fabian socialists in Britain. The Fabian Society was established in 1883. It took its name from the Roman general Fabius Cunctalor, who defeated the armies of Hannibal by a GRADUAL policy.

George Bernard Shaw, one of the prominent Fabians, described their policy: *Our propaganda is one of permeating - we urge our members to join the Liberal and Radical Associations, or if they preferred it, the Conservative Associations - we permeated the party organizations and pulled all the strings we could lay our hands on with the utmost adroitness and energy...*

FABIAN SYMBOL: THE SOCIALIST WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING

Sidney Webb, the Fabian leader, described in his book Socialism in England the success of the Society just four years after its founding: *The Society exercises considerable influence by the personal participation of its members in nearly all reform movements, as well as by their work at the universities, and in the fields of journalism and the teaching of Political Economics.*

Shaw bluntly stated the type of society the Fabians were aiming for when he wrote in the English Labour Monthly (October 1921): *Compulsary labour, with death as the final penalty is the keystone of socialism.*

One of the principal Fabian instruments for permeating society is the London School of Economics. In Our Partnership the Fabian leader Mrs Beatrice Webb wrote of how she and her husband were financed to establish the London School by the Rothschilds, Sir Julius Wernher and Sir Ernest Cassel, the latter an influental banker associated with Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and the Vickers armament combine. In 1920 Cassel saved the School from financial difficulty with a donation of £472,000. In the Quarterly Review (January 1929) Prof. J.H. Morgan K.C. wrote: *When I once asked Lord Haldane why he persuaded his friend Sir Ernest Cassel to settle by his will large sums of money for the London School of Economics, he replied, "Our objective is to make this institution a place to raise and train the bureaucracy of the future Socialist State."*

The London School has its graduates placed throughout the world as economic experts, government advisors and university lecturers who ensure that orthodox economic thinking, obligingly provided by the Fabian Lord Keynes, is maintained.

It was Lord Keynes, the British economist, and his American devotee Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of the US Treasury, who were commissioned by the international financial coterie to plan the formation of a world central bank which would perfect their control over national economies.

The result was the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

In 1944 the international bankers assembled their representatives from 44 nations at Bretton Woods to lay the foundations for the post-war system of international monetary control. The Keynes and White Plans were discussed and merged to produce the Final Act of Bretton Woods. White, Chairman of the Bretton Woods conference, was appointed US Director of the IMF in 1946.

The IMF runs an institute for training central bank, finance and trade ministry officials for member nations, and lends out graduates on special commission to advise governments on economic planning and development.

Robert S. McNamara, a member of both the CFR and Bilderbergers, was for 13 years president of the World Bank. Taking over from him was A.W. Clausen, former chairman of the Bank of America.

JACOB SCHIFF

Jacob Schiff, a power behind the scenes of the Wilson Administration, senior partner in Kuhn, Loeb & Co., began to finance the Russian revolutionary movement at an early stage. He provided funds for the first (March) Revolution in 1917, which brought the Kerensky Provisional Government to power. On the night of 23 March 1917 various socialists and Bolsheviks in the USA celebrated the triumph of the Revolution at Carnegie Hall. At the meeting George Kennan referred to the Russian revolutionary movement as having been "financed by a New York banker you all know and love." A Mr Parsons then said he would read a telegram from the banker referred to: *Will you say for me at tonight's meeting how deeply I regret my inability to celebrate with the Friends of Russian Freedom the actual reward of which we had hoped and striven for these long years. JACOB SCHIFF.*(Ref. NY Times 24 March 1917)

JACOB SCHIFF

BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION

Dr Sutton writes in his Wall St. & The Bolshevik Revolution: *There has been a continuing, albeit concealed, alliance between international political capitalists and international revolutionary socialists - to their mutual benefit. The totalitarian socialist state is a perfect captive market for monopoly capitalists if an alliance can be made with the political power-brokers.*

TROTSKY WITH AN AMERICAN PASSPORT

It was through the good graces of the Wilson Administration and the German Imperial Government - both dominated by international bankers - that Trotsky was despatched from New York, and Lenin from Switzerland, to "complete the revolution".

Trotsky was provided with an American passport, and in the compnay of other revolutionaries, Wall Street financiers and American communists, left New York on the SS Kristianiafjord on 26 March, 1917. He was detained by Canadian authorities at Halifax, Nova Scotia, as a German agent, and interned at Amherst camp for German prisoners.

Lt Col. J.B. MacLean, a prominent Canadian publisher with a long association with Canadian Army Intelligence wrote in his MacLean's Magazine that Trotsky was released, *"at the request of the British Embassy in Washington which acted on the request of the US State Dept., who were acting for someone else."* Canadian officials were "instructed to inform the press that Trotsky was an American citizen travelling on an American passport, that his release was specifically demanded by the Washington State Dept." (Ref. Sutton).

NO AMERICAN INTERFERENCE

On 28 November, 1917, President Wilson ordered no interference with the Bolshevik Revolution. In a memo originating with Arthur Bullard of the US Committee on Public Education, a message to Col. House, the President's advisor and frontman for the bankers, stated: *I strongly advise against giving material help to the present Russian government. Sinister elements in the Soviets seem to be gaining control.*

Dr Sutton comments: *But there were influential counter-forces at work. As early as November 28, 1917, Col. House cabled President Wilson from Paris that it was "exceedingly important" that US newspaper comments advocating that Russia should be treated as an enemy "be suppressed."*

The month following, William Franklin Sands, executive secretary of the Morgan American International Corp. submitted a memo that described Lenin and Trotsky as appealing to the masses and urged US recognition of the Bolsheviks.

In a letter to President Wilson (17 October 1918) William Lawrence Saunders, Chairman of Ingersoll-Rand Corp., a director of the American International Corp. and deputy chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank in New York, wrote: *I am in sympathy with the Soviet form of Government as the best suited for the Russian people.*

As Sutton comments, a tug of war was going on in Washington between old-line diplomats and lower level diplomatic officials on the one side, and on the other, financiers with allies in the State Dept., over recognition of the Bolsheviks.

OLOF ASCHBERG

A principal in the funding of the Bolsheviks was Olof Aschberg, self-described "Bolshevik Banker", and owner of the Nya Banken of Stockholm, Sweden.

US State Dept. files contain a Green Cipher message from the US Embassy in Norway, dated 21 February 1918, which reads: *Am informed that Bolshevik funds are deposited in Nya Banken, Stockholm. Legation Stockholm advised. Schmedeman.*

The London Evening Standard (6 September 1948) gave an interesting account of Aschberg's career when he paid a visit to Switzerland, *for secret meetings with Swiss government officials and banking executives. Diplomatic circles describe Mr Aschberg as "the Soviet banker" who advanced large sums of money to Lenin and Trotsky in 1917. At the time of the Revolution Mr Aschberg gave Trotsky money to form and equip the first unit of the Red Army.*

OLOF ASCHBERG

RUSKOMBANK

In 1922 the Soviets formed their first international bank, a syndicate of former Russian private bankers, and with new investment from German, Swedish, American and British bankers who also comprised its board. Called Ruskombank, it was headed by Aschberg.

In Sweden Ruskombank was represented by Svenska Ekonomiebolaget, Aschberg's bank under a new name, in Germany by Garantie und Creditbank, and in the US by the Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.

This bank, described by one of its directors, the American Max May, as "very important" would "largely finance all lines of Russian industries." (Ref. Sutton).

AMERICAN RED CROSS MISSION

Dr Sutton states that Wall Street used the Red Cross Mission to Russia in 1917 as "its operational vehicle." International Harvester, which had considerable interests in Russia, provided $200,000 to finance the Mission.

According to Dr Sutton, William Boyce Thompson, a director of the NY

Federal Reserve Bank, had offered to pay the entire expense of the mission.

Cornelius Kelleher, assistant to Thompson, commented: *Poor Mr Billings believed he was in charge of a scientific mission for the relief of Russia... He was in reality nothing but a mask - the Red Cross complexion of the mission was nothing but a mask.*

In Wall St. & The Bolshevik Revolution, Dr Sutton shows that the majority of the mission was comprised of lawyers, financiers and their assistants from the New York financial district.

The Washington Post (2 February 1918) reported Thompson's own personal contribution to the Bolshevik cause: *William Boyce Thompson has made a personal contribution of $1 million to the Bolsheviki for the purpose of spreading their doctrine in Germany and Austria. Major Thompson deprecates American criticism of the Bolsheviks. He believes that they have been misrepresented and has made a financial contribution to the cause...*

Dr Sutton writes: *Thompson made preparations in late 1917 to leave Petrograd and sell the Bolshevik revolution to governments in Europe and to the US. With this in mind, Thompson cabled Thomas W. Lamont, a partner in the Morgan firm who was then in Paris with Col. House. Lamont journeyed to London and met with Thompson. The most important achievement of Thompson and Lamont in London was to convince the British War Cabinet - then decidedly anti-Bolshevik - that the Bolshevik regime had come to stay, and that British policy should cease to be anti-Bolshevik...*

Why would a prominent Wall Street financier, a director of the Federal Reserve Bank, want to organize and assist Bolshevik revolutionaries? Thompson at least was straighforward about his objectives in Russia. The December 1917 memorandum to Lloyd George describes these aims: The memorandum begins, "The Russian situation is lost and Russia lies entirely open to unopposed German exploitation..." and concludes, "I believe that intelligent and courageous work will still prevent Germany from occupying the field to itself and thus exploiting Russia at the expense of the Allies." Consequently it was German commercial and industrial exploitation of Russia that Thompson feared and that brought Thompson and his New York friends into an alliance with the Bolsheviks.

Thompson then toured the US with a public plea for recognition of the Soviets...

THE SOVIET BUREAU

The Bolshevik Government established the Soviet Bureau in New York in 1919. The Bureau was headed by a German citizen, Ludwig Martens, and promptly issued a call for Russian/US trade. Industry had collapsed in Russia and machinery, railway goods, clothing, chemicals, drugs... were desperately needed. In exchange the Soviets offered gold and raw materials. When the Bureau's offices were raided by the Lusk Committee in June 1919 files and letters to and from American businessmen representing almost a thousand firms were found.

According to a report in The NY Times (17 November 1919) Martens boasted that the big corporations were aiding the Soviets: *According to Martens, instead of carrying on propaganda among the radicals and the proletariat he has addressed most of his efforts to winning to the side of Russia the big business and manufacturing interests of this country, the packers, the US Steel Corp., the Standard Oil Co., and other big concerns engaged in international trade. Martens asserted that most of the big business houses of the country were aiding him in his efforts to get the government to recognize the Soviet government.*

GERMAN SOURCES

As we noted earlier, while Trotsky was sent to Russia courtesy of the US State Dept., Lenin was sent from Switzerland through Germany on a sealed train to Russia. Although the kaiser himself was not aware of it, this was the result of the machinations of the German General Staff in conjunction with powerful financial interests. Major General Hoffman was to later write in his Wartime Diaries and Other Papers: *We neither knew nor foresaw the danger to*

humanity from the consequences of this journey of the Bolsheviks to Russia.

To the German General Staff it was simply a tactical move to get Russia out of the War.

Dr Sutton writes of the Lenin journey: *While Lenin himself did not know the precise source of the assistance, he certainly knew the German government was providing some funding. There were, however, intermediate links between the German foreign ministry and Lenin...*

Dr Sutton then lists the intermediaries from Zimmerman (State Secretary), to Brockdorff-Rantzau (German Minister in Copenhagen), to Helphand-Parvus (a millionaire Bolshevik war contractor working for the Germans), to Jacob Furstenberg, the immediate link to Lenin.

Dr Sutton comments: *The idea of using Russian revolutionaries in this way can be traced back to 1915. On August 14 of that year Brockdorff-Rantzau wrote the German Undersecretary of State and made a strong recommendation to employ Helphand. Rantzau's idea of directing or controlling the revolutionaries parallel those of the Wall Street financiers.*

Von Kuhlmann, minister of foreign affairs, in a communication to the Kaiser dated 3 December 1917, stated: *It was not until the Bolshevike had received from us a steady flow of funds through various channels and under varying labels that they were in a position to be able to build up their main organ Pravda, to conduct energetic propaganda and appreciably to extend the originally narrow base of their party.*

Dr Sutton states that the conduit for these funds was Olof Aschberg.

TREATY OF RAPALLO

In his scholarly Western Technology & Soviet Economic Development Vol. 1, Dr Sutton writes of the Treaty of Rapallo: *Rapallo laid the ground for economic recovery... The military agreement was the basis for development of the Red Army, Navy and Air Force, and gave the Soviets the benefit of German military technology. The longdenied economic protocols were the basis for German economic and technological assistance and gave the Soviets sufficient breathing space to consolidate the revolution and turn to other members of the Western world for capital and technological assistance. It was a successful three-pronged policy and brought the USSR back from the brink of economic collapse.*

RATHENAU

In The Arms of Krupp, William Manchester quotes an in-law of the Krupp family: *Immediately after the Treaty of Rapallo (German foreign minister) Rathenau urged my brother-in-law to take over a big concession in Russia, so as to prove that German commercial interests were prepared to collaborate in a practical way in furthering the aims of the treaty... Krupp artisans presided over the manufacture of projectiles on assembly lines in the Urals and near Leningrad... In return for Krupp knowhow, Moscow set aside tracts of land for the Germans who used it to test heavy artillery and instruct young fighter pilots.*

It was Rathenau, initiator of the Russo-German military and industrial alliance, who in 1909 had written: *Only 300 men, each of whom knows all the others, direct the economic destiny of Europe.* (Quoted by Dr Quigley). As president of the giant AEG electrical combine and a board member or managing director of 84 other large concerns, he was undoubtedly one of the 300.

SOVIET TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

The US did not officially recognize the Soviets until 1933. In the meantime, as we have seen from the business connections with the Soviet Bureau in New York, this did not stop the global capitalists from initiating a process of Soviet economic and technological development which has continued to the present day.

One of the first in was Frank Vanderlip, previously mentioned as having been involved in the planning of the Federal Reserve System at Jekyl Island. Vanderlip, president of the Rockefeller First National City Bank, compared Lenin to George Washington.

The Rockefellers assigned their public relations agent Ivy Lee to sell the American public the idea that the Bolsheviks were merely misunderstood idealists.

In 1927 Standard Oil built an oil refinery in Russia, and shortly after Standard and its subsidiary Vacuum Oil Co. concluded a deal to market Soviet oil in Europe,and a loan of $75million was arranged for the Bolsheviks.

DAVID ROCKEFELLER IN MOSCOW CONFERING WITH SOVIET PREMIER KOSYGIN

In 1922 Chase National Bank. was instrumental in establishing the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce.

Dr Sutton writes: *In 1925 negotiations between Chase and Prombank extended beyond the finance of raw materials and mapped out a complete programme for financing Soviet raw material exports to the US and imports of US cotton and machinery.*

In 1928 Chase National Bank was involved in selling Bolshevik bonds in the US. But as Dr Sutton reports, the Rockefellers were not alone in such deals with the Soviets, as there are documents in the State Dept. files that name Kuhn, Loeb & Co. as the financier of the First Five Year Plan.

(Ref. None Dare Call It Conspiracy)

Dr Sutton quotes a report by Averell Harriman to the State Dept. in June 1944, as stating: *Stalin paid tribute to the assistance rendered by the US to Soviet industry before and during the war. He said that about two-thirds of all the large industrial enterprises in the Soviet Union had been built with US help and technical assistance.*

DR SUTTON'S TESTIMONY

In testimony before Subcommittee VII of the Republican Party Platform Committee in 1972, Dr Sutton summarized his findings on Soviet economic and technological development while attached to the Hoover Institution. In part:

DR SUTTON

There is no such thing as Soviet technology. Almost all - perhaps 90-95% - came directly or indirectly from the US and its allies...

The Soviets have the largest iron and steel plant in the world. It was built by McKee Corp. It is a copy of the US Steel plant in Gary, Indiana. All Soviet iron and steel technology comes from the US and its allies. The Soviets use open hearth, American electric furnaces, American wide strip mills, Sendzimir mills and so on - all developed in the West and shipped in as peaceful trade.

The Soviets have the largest tube and pipe mill in Europe... The equipment is Fretz-Moon, Salem, Aetna Standard, Mannesman, etc. Those are not Russian names.

All Soviet tube and pipe making technology comes from the US and its allies. If you know anyone in the space business ask them how many miles of tubes and pipes go into a missile.

The Soviets have the largest merchant marine in the world. About 6000 ships. I have the specifications for each ship. About two-thirds were built outside the Soviet Union. About four-fifths of the engines for these ships were also built outside the Soviet Union...

Up to 1968 the largest motor vehicle plant in the USSR was at Gorki. Gorki produces many of the trucks American pilots see on the Ho Chi Minh trail. Gorki produces the Chassis for the GAZ-69 rocket launcher. Gorki produces the Soviet jeep and half a dozen other military vehicles. And Gorki was built by the Ford Motor Co. and Austin Co. - as peaceful trade.

In 1968 we had the so-called FIAT deal - to build a plant at Volgograd three times bigger than Gorki.

The Soviets are now receiving equipment and technology for the largest heavy truck plant in the world: known as the Kama plant.

...And 100,000 Americans have been killed in Korea and Vietnam - by our own technology.

It requires a peculiar kind of intellectual myopia to ship supplies and technology to the Soviets when they are instrumental in killing fellow citizens.

WHAT THE GLOBAL CAPITALISTS SAY

In Global Reach Barnet and Muller write: *The managers of global corporations have been the first to proclaim the futility of a Cold War that inhbits free trade of "strategic goods," and closes all the great potential markets and labour pools of what once was known as the Sino-Soviet bloc... Even before President Nixon had arrived in Peking, soft-drink manufacturers were speculating in print about what it would mean to sell China's 800million "just one coke a week."*

During the Cold War companies have been ingenious in their efforts to circumvent State Dept. and Pentagon restrictions on the sale of "strategic" goods to the Soviet Union and China. In 1973 the Philippine subsidiary of Exxon refused to sell oil to the US Navy at Subic Bay because its over-riding interest was to help enforce the worldwide Arab boycott of the US. American bankers, believing that capital is both international and non-ideological, have been doing business with the Russian and Bulgarian national banks for many years. Telling us about his bank's new loan to Bulgaria, Daniel Davidson, head of the Morgan Guaranty Bank in London, chuckled "for all we know, they may be buying uranium with it."

The basic contours of the Nixon foreign policy are precisely in accord with the global corporations' own political strategy. The best way to ensure that the Soviet Union and China do not disturb the vision of a Global Shopping Centre is to include them in it. Some corporation executives talk of building a "belt of capitalism" which will tie the USSR and China into an integrated global system. They count on increasing Soviet dependence on foreign technology and spare parts to moderate any remaining revolutionary zeal. "I think getting General Elecrtic into China and the Soviet Union", a General Electric long-range strategist told us, "is the biggest thing we can do for world peace."

CHINA

US political commentator Gary Allen writes in The Rockefeller File: *After David and Nelson Rockefeller called for the "normalizing of relations" and establishing "trade" with the Red Chinese, Nixon and Kissinger reversed the Republican platform and a hundred Nixon promises to follow that line.*

While Mr Nixon's sudden cozying up to the Peking mob received reams of comment and publicity, there is one aspect of all this which has attracted virtually no attention. It is the fact that large oil deposits have been found near the Senkaka Islands in the East China Sea.

Dr Sutton writes in Trilaterals Over Washington Vol. II that the "new China policy is a Trilateral policy." He then lists some of the major China contracts linked to Trilateralists and their corporate affiliates:

-The key financial backer to JIMMY CARTER was Coca Cola chairman and Trilateral Commissioner J. PAUL AUSTIN. Coca Cola will have a soft drink monopoly in China. Maybe the Chinese don't yet know what a soft drink tastes like, but 800million Chinese are a prime target for the 21st century.

-A consortium of US oil companies is negotiating development of Chinese petroleum resources. These include Exxon (DAVID ROCKEFELLER has dominant interests) Pennzoil, Phillips and Union Oil.

-The first American banks into China were Chase Manhattan and the First National City Bank.

-Japanese Trilaterals are heavily involved in construction of Communist China.

JAPANESE TRILATERALISTS & CHINA

Dr Sutton writes that Japanese Trilateralists reflect the Japanese Establishment to an extraordinary degree. This is significant, he writes, because Japan is now in the forefront of building China.

Chairman of Mitsubishi Corp. CHUJIRO FUNJINO was chairman of the Japanese Trilateral executive committee. Mitsubishi has contracts in China including a large contract to modernise the Shanghai shipyards, the largest in China.

Mitsui & Co. president YOSHIZO IKEDA has numerous Chinese contracts.

SEIKI TOZAKI is president of Itoh & Co. which has numerous contracts with China.

HIROKICHI YOSHIYAMA is president of Hitachi Ltd, which has a contract worth $100million to supply equipment for the Paoshan steelworks, and will expand the Hungchi Shipyards at Luta.

YOSHIHIRO INAYAMA is chairman of Nippon Steel, aiding in the development of China's steel industry, including the construction of a $3billion steel plant just outside Shanghai. (Ref. Dr Sutton, Trilaterals Over Washington).

(All names in capital letters above are members of the Commission).

THE GLOBAL FACTORY

Of course, the Communist bloc is not the only source of cheap, non-union labour. The global capitalists are on the move to the Third World.

Barnet and Muller write that the "essential strategy of the global corporations is the international division of labour." Top management is recruited from the rich countries, while the Third World provides the labour.

...Having found that what were once highly skilled jobs can now be routinized and subcontracted to low wage areas US companies are now making components within a mile of the border, and importing the finished product into the US market. (Global Reach).

As Barnet and Muller note, "nothing is better calculated to weaken the bargaining power of labour than management's prerogative to divide and shift tasks at will on a global scale." If the workers in the West demand better conditions, the global corporations have the option to simply close up and move to the Third World.

An article in Newsweek (14 November 1983) states: *The biggest enticement (for a US firm to move to a Carribean country) is the pool of unskilled yet trainable labour willing to work for subsistance wages as low as 20c to $1.00 per hour. Some island nations compete with one another to see which can be the lowest bidder in wages and that sets the standard for all.*

For example, New Jersey's Telemar computers' new assembly plant in Jamaica pays workers $50 to $60 a week. One Telemar official commented, "In the US we would have to pay our workers $350 to $400 a week."

Califronia based Signetics now operates out of Thailand where they pay workers $1.00 an hour compared to the $9.00 they once paid to US workers.

B. Stromstad, the Thailand plant manager, stated: *We just look out over the plant and it is just one big room full of little girls with black hair and brown eyes working ten hours a day and six on Saturday.*

Write Barnet and Muller, *It is not usually considered good taste to talk about 14c an hour help, but occasionally an entrepreneur breaks loose from the public relations department and gives an honest answer: "In South Korea, Taiwan and Indonesia", says Henry Ford II, "we see promising markets and we see an attractive supply of cheap labour."*

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, BLACKS MAKING AJAX DETERGENT AT $1.00 PER HOUR. THE COMPANY RECENTLY MOVED THERE FROM THE USA.

ZONING THE WORLD

To take full advantage of such business opportunities the global capitalists have conceived the strategy of dividing the world into economic zones. We have already noted that the European Common Market was planned at Bilderberg meetings. Likewise, Big Business is now pushing for a Pacific common market, to fully utilize the coolie labour described above.

The Pacific common market is a Trilateralist policy. Dr Sutton writes in Trilaterals Over Washington: *In 1979 the dollar amount of US trade with Pacific Basin countries outstripped trade done with Atlantic nations... International interest is also high. In February 1980 Business Week reported: "Japanese Prime Minister Ohira is being urged by some of his liberal, English-speaking advisors to take the initiative in setting up a Pacific community modelled on the EEC...The Japanese, enthusiastic about the Pacific community idea, have set up a meeting in Australia this fall to discuss the project.*

In May 1980 the Pacific Basin Economic Council set up the Pacific Basin Institute, as a research centre for Big Business in the Pacific region. Dr Sutton writes: *Certainly PBI is neither a copy nor a replacement of the Trilateral Commission. Far from it. More likely it is the result of the same Trilateral policy that opened up China in the first place... PBI is seen as the natural extension of that phenomenon.* Dr Sutton concludes that the PBI "is the main instrument that will be used by the Trilateral elite to co-ordinate the Pacific Basin and to devise and recommend 'policies' for participating countries..."

PACIFIC BASIN ECONOMIC COUNCIL - NEW ZEALAND

Hugh Fletcher of Fletcher-Challenge is the chairman of the PBEC's NZ committee. The Evening Post (7 May 1983) said of the PBEC, meeting in Chile: *Governments of necessity sensitive to the opinions of business people are aware of the importance of the annual summit. PBEC brings together the concerns of private enterprise, with those of government and academic forums in the Pacific. One of the central issues is PBEC's support for a Pacific Economic Community...*

NZ industry is being "restructured" so that NZ can fit economically into this Pacific common market. Those industries which cannot compete against Asian coolie imports are shut down as "inefficient"! In 1983 Frank Thorn of the Clothing Workers Union warned, after the Industrial Development Commission recommended increased textile imports, that "NZ manufacturers would now be influenced to set up plants in Pacific countries with labour costs a third of those in NZ and simply transfer their products into this country."